Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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DE VALERA BACKED BY IRISH IN STAND AGAINST PRESSURE

Communications Restrictions Said Now Being Planned by British Against Eire

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—The people of Eire are united in their unanimous support of the independent and autonomous stand taken by Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in repulsing the Anglo-American interference with her policy of neutrality, John Edmond, leader of the Opposition, declared in the Dail Eireann, National Parliament, today, according to a dispatch reached here from Belfast.

Mr. Edmond said:

"The unflinching attitude of Prime Minister de Valera in rejecting the demand of the United States Government has been enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Eire. The solidarity of the nation is unshaken by the diplomatic pressures of the United States and British Governments. I hope that the Eire Government will take every precaution to cope with whatever contingency that may hereafter arise against the background of national support. The newsmen of the anti-Axis nations should realize that the recent tone they have adopted in the press is only harming the anti-Axis cause."

Mr. Donelan, leader of the Farmers' Party, declared:

"As in the crises of the past, the people of Eire are united in their support of the Government."

More Restrictions Planned

Special

LISBON, March 15.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill today refused to make any further statement in the Commons on Britain's relations with Eire beyond yesterday's declaration that the intention was to isolate Eire from the rest of the world as long as she continued diplomatic relations with the Axis, according to a London dispatch. In reply to a question, Churchill said that he had nothing to add to what he had already told the House.

The matter came up for discussion when a conservative member asked that coal, oil and tea deliveries to Southern Ireland be suspended.

Other London dispatches said, however, that the British military and administrative departments were understood to be considering stringent communications restrictions, isolating Eire in order to "plug a possible pipeline through which vital war secrets may reach the Axis." They said that the new bans under consideration included the suspension of all telephonic communications between Britain and Eire, restrictions of mail, including censorship and a further tightening of travel regulations. It was understood that if telephonic restrictions were instituted they might include calls between Eire and Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, a report from Berlin quoted a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman as describing the ever-increasing anti-Axis pressure on Eire and other neutral countries as a "major diplomatic attack on neutral states by Britain and the United States which has already left, in some respects, the sphere of pure diplomacy." He said that the guiding rule of Washington's, and London's policy was obviously the slogan issued by an American newspaper, "to hell with neutrality." The spokesman declared that in various instances the British had already passed from threats to actions as in the case of Eire and from threats even to belligerent acts such as the shelling of a Spanish ship in Spanish territorial waters in the case of Spain.

The Berlin spokesman labeled as "silly" the assertion made by Churchill in justification of the British measures that the presence of the German minister, Hempel, and of Japanese consular representatives in Eire was against the security of the anti-Axis, pointing out that it was certainly doing too much to the German and Japanese diplomats in Dublin to make their presence in Eire responsible for the crumbling of the British Empire. The Wilhelmstrasse spokesman added, however, that the latest phase in the relations between the anti-Axis and the neutral powers was being watched with careful attention by Berlin.

Bernard Shaw Backs Eire's Stand Against Anglo-U.S. Pressure

Domei

GENEVA, March 15.—George Bernard Shaw, the famed Irish author and playwright, in answer to a question put to him by an Irish correspondent as to whether he believed Eire was justified in refusing to give up her neutrality, declared, "Of course, Eire's refusal is perfectly justified. The threat of sanctions against Eire is a shocking insult—in fact entirely inexcusable," according to the London Daily Sketch. Shaw, pointing out that Prime Minister Eamon de Valera had undoubtedly saved Eire's neutrality, added that he had talked with him about Irish neutrality long before the United States had entered the war and that de Valera had then declared that Eire would take up arms against anyone trying to attack her.

MANPOWER DEARTH IN U.S. FORCES SEEN

250,000 Men Now Deferred as Essential Workers to Be Inducted Into Services

Special

LISBON, March 15.—Attesting to the shortage of manpower in the United States armed forces, a dispatch from Washington said that it was estimated that from 200,000 to 250,000 men now deferred as essential industrial workers will be inducted into the armed services under the new selective service directive, which virtually halts deferments for registrants under 26 years of age.

The selective service prohibits occupational draft deferments for men aged 18 to 25 inclusive, except when approved by state draft directors or when engaged in occupations specifically excepted by the director of selective service.

More Troubles Loom

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—Presaging a revival of labor troubles in the United States, the War Labor Board today denied a petition of the American Federation of Labor asking the Board to request a presidential revision of the "little steel formula," which prohibits any increase of wages over the 15 per cent level prevailing in January, 1941, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the A.F. of L. yesterday rejected a proposal by President Franklin Roosevelt that labor's voting at the forthcoming meeting of international labor organizations be shared equally by the A.F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In a letter to Roosevelt, William Green, president of the A.F. of L., said that the A.F. of L. executive council declined to share representation. The A.F. of L. has thus far been the home American labor representative at previous meetings. He said that because United States labor organizations possess only one vote, an attempt to divide the vote would cause conflict and disagreement and that sharing representation would cause other labor organizations to demand similar representation.

ELASTIC MOVEMENT OF GERMANS STOPS SOVIET ONSLAUGHTS

Reich Destroyer and Battle Planes Furiously Attack Spearheads and Infantry

Special

BERLIN, March 15.—Reports reaching here from the Eastern Front said that the Soviet forces were continually reinforcing their wedges and trying to break through the German line of defense southwest of Pogrebitsche, southwest of Uman and between the Inguletz and Ingul Rivers. The reports said, however, that the Soviet breakthrough attempts were being frustrated again and again by the elastic evading movements of the German forces.

During the course of this disengagement operation the town of Kherson was evacuated according to plan. All military facilities were destroyed as these had been prepared for demolition for some days and only the powerful detonations indicated to the Soviet forces that the Germans intended to evacuate. Thereupon the Soviet forces cautiously pushed their spearheads into the city. The reports said that from new positions southwest of Novy Bug and east of the Ingul River, the Germans inflicted heavy losses on Soviet tank corps. Forty-two tanks were reported disabled.

The reports disclosed that the most advanced Soviet penetration occurred southwest of Uman, where the Soviet forces succeeded in crossing the Bug River at several points. German counter-measures were going on to seal or smash these bridgeheads. The abating of Soviet attacks in the area of Tarnopol and Proskurov, according to German observations, were due to the fact that the Soviet forces had to have time to reinforce their formations, which had been badly battered in the recent fighting.

The thaw, which is reported to have turned all the streets and roads into a quagmire, is causing great difficulties in movement and bringing about a loss of time. Meanwhile, the German counter-attacks north and south of Tarnopol and from the area of Proskurov were progressing well. During the whole day the noise of battle was drowned in the roar of German planes, by the screeching of incendiary bombs and the howling of Stukas. Devastating assaults were carried out by German destroyer and battle planes against the Soviet spearheads and infantry columns. The Soviet planes which had taken to the air in support of their ground forces were mostly intercepted before they reached their targets and engaged in violent air combat. The Soviet forces lost 41 planes in the southern sector of the Eastern Front alone, out of which 32 were shot down in air duels, seven by anti-aircraft batteries and two by infantry weapons. Four German planes were lost in these engagements.

The comparative lull in the fighting in the northern sector, interrupted only by weak Soviet attacks, found the German troops, after the termination of their disengagement movement, on a new front line running from the Narva estuary through

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

34 U.S. Planes Lost in 10 Days as Japanese Blast Enemy Air Bases Without Any Losses

Domei

CANTON, March 15.—The United States air force in China lost more than 34 aircraft during the last 10 days at the hands of the Japanese Air Force which carried out uninterrupted raids on enemy air bases at Kweilin, Hengyang, Lingling, Suichwan, Chihkiang and other places in Southwestern China.

A remarkable fact, in this connection, is that the Japanese did not lose one plane in these air attacks and such a strategical success can be attributed to the surprise night-raid tactics which the Imperial Air Force adopted.

The series of air raids on enemy air bases was started with the night attacks on Suichwan and Hengyang airfields on March 4. Devastating attacks were then carried out against other air bases, the net results being 30 hostile aircraft destroyed or set ablaze. Moreover, four of the enemy planes that attacked Hoihow, Hainan Island, on March 13 were shot down.

It would be too rash, however, to consider that these successes have completely smashed the enemy's attempt to raid Japan Proper. For, Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the U.S. 14th Air Squadron in China, speaking at a dinner party held on March 7 in commemoration of the first anniversary of the organization of the American air force in China, boasted that although bombing of the Chinese hinterland by the Japanese Air Units would be intensified this year, he believed that air raid alarms would be sounded more frequently in Japan than in the Chinese hinterland.

However, it is ridiculous that Chennault should have made the bombastic statement while the advance bases of his air force were being blasted by the Japanese Air Force.

Chungking Scores U.S. Propaganda On Sending Help as Sheer Fantasy

Forces Fighting Solely on Moral Strength, Broadcasts Say Giving Vent to Rage—Factories in Chiang Capital Forced to Close Down

Domei

CANTON, March 16.—Incensed by the empty promises with which the United States is endeavoring to keep Chungking fighting its senseless and hopeless war, Chungking broadcasts have recently taken to giving vent to such outbursts as: "American propaganda is sheer fantasy, for the Chungking forces are in such a miserable condition that they must fight solely on their moral strength."

The United States has lately circulated the propaganda that the supply of arms to the Chungking forces in Southwestern China and the northern Burma area and the training of Chungking troops under American instructors are steadily showing good results. It also said that the equipment as well as hygienic facilities of the Chungking have now been brought almost to a state of perfection.

Giving the direct lie to this blatant nonsense, Chungking broadcasts have come to express the smouldering resentment that had long been repressed because Chungking must depend on the United States for aid in the following terms:

"The Chungking army in the northern part of Burma has been forced to fight under terrible conditions for the last several months. The Japanese have secured powerful strategic positions and are entrenched behind solid fortresses. Moreover, the Japanese were able freely to secure supplies during all the time that the two contending armies were fighting. Not a single facility was given the Chungking army for obtaining supplies and our army was compelled to fight solely on its moral strength."

Factories Closing Down

Special

SHANGHAI, March 15.—Government and privately-owned factories in Chungking have been forced to close down one after another due to the increasing outflow of capital from productive to commercial activities in pursuit of greater profits resulting from the skyrocketing of commodity prices, declared Chien Chia-chu, Chungking's economic commentator, in an article reviewing economic development in Chungking during the past year appearing in a Kweilin daily recently.

Flaying the price policy of the Chungking regime, Chien pointed out that out of 364 Government-controlled factories in Chungking, 20 per cent had already been closed of which iron works comprised 20 per cent. He further revealed that operations at four copper factories had been suspended and that these plants were about to close down.

Chien added that such a situation prevailed not only in Chungking but also in nearby districts. He

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JEWS HIT

U.S. Congressman Demands That London Stop Policy of 'Appeasing the Arabs'

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 15.—Congressman Emanuel Celler, Democrat of New York and one of the leading American champions of the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine, today, called on Britain to "cease appeasing the Arabs," according to a recent report by the Daily Express correspondent in Washington.

The Egyptian and Iraq protests, Celler said, were inspired by the British Colonial Office. It is time the English ceased to repeat the tragedy of Munich and stopped appeasing the Arabs, he said. Under treaty with the United States, of 1924, Britain guaranteed to the United States in February, 1932, she would not discriminate about immigration into Palestine on the grounds of race and religion and Malcolm MacDonald's White Paper does just that, he added. The White Paper must be abrogated, Celler declared.

The Pan-Jewish Association's correspondent in Jerusalem says "Wisdom lies in the White Paper" was the answer given by Emir Abdullah, Ruler of Transjordan, when asked if he could see any solution to the Arab-Jewish problem in Palestine. "If the British Government will adhere to the policy of the White Paper, the Jews in Palestine will be assured of a good future and will be able to live peacefully in the land," he added.

Emir sent a message of friendship to the British people and expressed his admiration for the courage of the British nation. He hoped that Prime Minister Churchill would be able to finish the work he began and bring just peace to the world. "I also hope," Emir continued, "that Churchill will pay special attention to his friends, the Arabs, so that they may be of some use to him."

Diet Session Resuming

The 84th Imperial Diet session, which has been in the state of recess—the House of Representatives since February 6 and the House of Peers since February 8—will be reopened on March 22, it was decided Thursday. The session will last for three days to March 24, when it will be closed. The closing ceremony will take place on March 25.

Neyrone Is Reappointed

Doemi

HSINKING, March 15.—Luigi Neyrone has been reappointed as Italian Minister to Manchoukuo.

POLITICAL DECLINE OF DR. SOONG NOTED

Rapid Fall in Influence Seen by 'Time' With Dismissal From China Bank Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 14.—According to an article appearing in the February 21 number of the American weekly magazine "Time," the political influence of the Chungking Foreign Minister, Dr. T. V. Soong, is rapidly declining.

The article in substance follows:

With the dismissal last week by the Board of Directors of the Bank of China of its Chairman, Dr. T. V. Soong, replacing him with his older brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, came the end of a most influential 10 year reign of Dr. Soong as the leader of one of the greatest financial institutions of the world.

With Dr. Soong's political power thus definitely on the decline, there is genuine apprehension felt by many observers lest he lose his position as Foreign Minister.

Dr. Soong's struggle with Dr. Kung for power dates back to 11 years ago when he lost his position as Finance Minister to his rival and brother-in-law, Dr. Kung. That was the beginning of a conflict which ended in the recent loss of his exalted position as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China.

Some time after his entrance into the political arena, Dr. Soong was sent on a mission to Washington. While there, he successfully concluded negotiations for an American loan of $100,000,000 to Chungking. He also secured American arms for Chungking under the Lend-Lease Act. Furthermore, on the advice of Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Force in China, he was able to get the American Government to agree to the formation of a volunteer American Air Force in Chungking.

Though Dr. Soong may still be enjoying immense popularity in America, his prestige in Chungking has been declining from day to day. Especially, since the fall of Burma to the Japanese Forces which ended the flow of American aid to Chungking, has Dr. Soong been losing the confidence of the officials and people of Chungking.

In addition to his political troubles, Dr. Soong has been confronted with personal difficulties. His relations with his two powerful sisters, the wives of Dr. Kung and Chiang Kai-shek, have been anything but harmonious. Though he made an effort to establish better relations with the Chiangs after his return from America last fall, he failed to do so. At present, it is no exaggeration to say that he has absolutely no influence with Mrs. Chiang.

LUFTWAFFE STREWS INCENDIARY BOMBS ON BRITISH CAPITAL

Fires Ring London as Double Wave of Heavy Bombers Pierce Screen of Gun Fire

14

Special

LISBON, March 15.—In what London dispatches described as the heaviest incendiary raid on London since the "Blitz" of September 6, 1940, strong Luftwaffe formations last night, launched an attack on the British capital which lasted till this morning, it is reported from London.

Striking at about midnight just before moon-rise, the German raiders ran through the gauntlet of rocket and anti-aircraft shells as well as night-fighters showering thousands of incendiaries and high explosives on the city. It is said that fires, larger than those in the "Baby Blitz" of last month, sprang up in the wake of the bombers and almost encircled the London district.

British Silent on Toll

Dispatches said that numerous casualties are reported, but that strict censorship is preventing the publication of the actual death toll. It said that the bombers came in two waves, one from the south and the other from the east in an attempt to confuse the British defense. The raid lasted less than an hour.

The German High Command said that the Luftwaffe caused extensive destruction and started large fires in the capital.

Meanwhile commenting on Tuesday night's air attack on important war objectives in Greater London, informed quarters in Berlin pointed out that the raid was the tenth on the city this year. The fact that five of this year's ten German air-raids on London were carried out this month may be regarded as a sign of the growing activity of the German air force. Berlin quarters expect that the air attacks on London will be further intensified after improvement of weather conditions.

While the British press is describing Tuesday night's raid as a large-scale attack, informed quarters in Berlin declare that it was "a major action but not yet a large-scale attack. However," the same quarters pointed out, "the raid should have given the Londoners some idea of what to expect when the German air force launches attacks on really large scale. Further speeding up and intensification of air attacks on London is doubtless to be expected in the future."

Meanwhile, Transocean is informed that the German airmen found the cloud over the British capital partly lifted so that it was possible to take precise aim. The attack was described as extremely concentrated and exactly 15 minutes after the bombings were terminated, extensive fires were clearly seen by the German airmen.

British Defenses Pierced

Domei

ZURICH, March 15.—Having warmed up by the large-scale air raid on London last night, German military authorities today expressed their preparedness to carry out a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Fierce Battle Raging In N. Buthidaung Area; Enemy Admits Losses

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—A furious battle between Japanese and anti-Axis forces is now raging in the northern Buthidaung sector in the Indo-Burma border area, it was announced today by the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeast Asia, according to a New Delhi dispatch. Meanwhile, it was reported that Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell's headquarters today admitted that casualties were suffered by the anti-Axis troops when the Japanese Forces carried out fierce counter-attacks in the Fort Hertz area northeast of the Fukawng Valley. He also admitted that the Japanese made three attacks on the anti-Axis positions at Penssau.

MOUNTBATTEN HURT ON TOUR OF FRONT

Bamboo Strikes Him in Face; Meeting With Stilwell Is Speculated in Chungking

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia, was injured recently while on a tour of the Burma Front, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Mountbatten was driving a "Jeep" on a trail being cut through the dense growth of bamboo when a piece of bamboo struck him in the face. He was stunned and blinded temporarily. His left eye was injured but it is not expected to be permanent.

Meanwhile, a Chungking dispatch said that the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States Forces in India, Burma and China, released news that Mountbatten recently visited the Ledo headquarters of Stilwell where consultations were held regarding the progress of the war.

Chungking quarters showed deep interest in the meeting because the lack of agreement between Stilwell and Mountbatten on the anti-Axis Burma strategy had been a sore spot of Chungking official quarters and one of the sources for the reluctance of Chungking to mass its armies on the Salween front to drive into Burma from the north.

Chiang Kai-shek is feeling that Mountbatten's forces in the Arakan are not making any serious efforts and are engaged in unimportant operations.

Foe Revising Strategy

Domei

CANTON, March 15.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, after a conference with Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stilwell at his headquarters in northern Burma returned to New Delhi yesterday, according to an Indian broadcast.

It is understood that the conference between Mountbatten and Stilwell was held to revise the Anglo-American strategy that was agreed upon six months ago.

West Africans Also Used as Human Shields By Britishers; Now Await Chance to Desert

TAKEMI MURAKAMI
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 15.—The all-consuming indignation and resentment harbored by the West African soldiers against the British who have forcibly drafted them, has been revealed by First-Class Private Peter, 23, of the 81st Division of the West African Army who was recently taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces in the Kaladan area.

Just as the Chungking troops are being used as shields by the Anglo-American forces, so the British in their desperate attempt to defend the Indo-Burmese border area against the onslaught of the Japanese Forces are dragging the Indian Sepoys and the West African troops to the most dangerous firing-lines and into the densest jungles.

The indignation of the Chungking troops against the Americans and the anti-British feeling among the Indians are being daily aggravated. The West African troops who were once before deceived by the British at the time of World War I, now embrace a burning hatred toward the latter, particularly after they became aware that inevitable defeat awaited them in the operations against the Japanese Forces.

According to First-Class Private Peter, most of the West African soldiers who were forcibly drafted for military service, are being inhumanly treated by the British. Not only are their salaries low, but their meals are even far inferior to those served to the Indians.

So deeply rooted is their enmity and resentment against the British that they are only awaiting a chance to desert the army and answer the British in action for the insult and humiliation they have suffered at their hands, he concluded.

NIPPON UNITS TRAP FOE'S 17TH DIVISION IN TONZAN ATTACKS

10,000 Enemy Troops Face Doom With Routes of Retreat Completely Cut Off

By S. NAKAJIMA and K. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 15.—About 10,000 enemy troops which constitute the main body of the 17th Division of the British-Indian Army have been encircled by the Japanese Forces in a valley near Tonzan.

The annihilative attack against the enemy whose retreat has been completely cut off, began yesterday morning and fierce fighting is now raging.

The Ogawa, Morishige, Ueda, Miyauchi and Saito Units, in a joint operation, dealt an annihilative blow to the enemy at a height east of Tonzan and then the Saito Unit dashed toward Toitom, north of Tonzan, occupying a hill to the south. As a result, the enemy's lines of retreat to Tidim and Tonzan were completely cut off.

Due to Japanese artillery fire, the enemy military establishments at Tonzan have caught fire and are now burning fiercely.

Meanwhile, the Irie Unit yesterday morning made a violent attack on a strong enemy force comprised of tanks, guns and trucks at Singher, two kilometers northwest of Tonzan.

Moreover, the Sueki Unit made a surprise attack on a large enemy automobile unit moving northward in the neighborhood of XX and captured more than 100 trucks.

With the enemy troops now in a state of utter confusion, their complete destruction is only a matter of time.

West African Troops Doomed
By M. FUJIO
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 15.—The West African 81st Division, which had been stirring in the Kaladan ravine with the aim of turning the tide of battle in the Arakan sector, is now facing annihilation.

The XX Unit of the Japanese Forces, which successfully covered the main body in the annihilation campaign against the enemy in the Chin Hill and Tonzan areas, has already begun operations from the Haka area and is irresistibly advancing in the direction of Chittagong.

The Kobayashi Unit, which is advancing northward through the Kaladan ravine in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, has established contact with the Matsuo Unit which is moving to cut off the enemy's retreat from the right bank of the Kaladan River, in the face of the cross-fire covering the enemy's retreat.

Already the Kobayashi Unit has broken through Kawangyan and is now advancing steadily upon XX, an important point in that area.

Meanwhile, the main force of the Japanese on the right bank of the Kapi River has already begun moving for an attack from Mindaung and Imbeyo. Thus, the West African 81st Division in the Kaladan ravine area has been trapped by the Japanese and, together with three other divisions of the enemy, is facing total destruction.

Stay in the Rear
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps.

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, March 15.—At Kenjin, Kemate Peak, the British have stationed Gurkha troops in the front-line positions, while they themselves remain in the rear.

During their retreat from the above sector, the British completely razed XX village, causing indescribable miseries to the inhabitants.

Lose Cherished Hopes
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 15.—The smashing defeats suffered by the British-Indian forces in the Indo-Burma border area has thrown the internal situation in India into a state of greater confusion. On the other hand, Chungking has been definitely stripped of its hopes for the recapture of Burma.

Indian leaders now realize that they can no longer hope for independence for the motherland even

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Press Comments

Thursday, March 16

NEW CHANGE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The recognition of the Badoglio regime by the Soviet Union, forestalling the United States and Great Britain, not only marks a new stage in the Soviet advance to the Mediterranean, but also reveals Moscow's distrust of the United States and Britain. The Soviet Union is primarily cooperating with the United States and Britain only in waging war against Germany. Though she may show to some extent a conciliatory attitude toward them in respect to the execution of the war, the Soviet Union does not forget that formerly, the United States and Britain were anti-Soviet centers. Furthermore, as the United States and Britain have not fulfilled their promise of opening a second European front, now three years old, it is quite natural that her distrust in the American-British should increase.

Thus, while fighting an unprecedented war against Germany on the one hand, the Soviet Union has been carrying on an invisible war against her undependable allies, and thus, has not forgotten to strengthen her own position. On the Polish question or the problem of Jugoslavia, the Soviet Union has not yielded an inch, firmly maintaining her own standpoint and permitting no interference by them. The recent recognition of the Badoglio regime was carried out similarly.

Up to the present, the circumstances of the recognition of the Badoglio regime by the Soviet Union are not known, but it is likely that the move is inter-related with the question of disposal of the Italian warships. It is believed that the Badoglio regime went to the Soviet Union as it fully realized the treachery of the United States and Britain, as revealed in the case of the Degaullist regime.

The sudden recognition of the Badoglio government by Moscow which had been denouncing it as a Fascist group is surprising, but as it is aiming at the acquisition of one-third of the Italian fleet and also at gaining a new foothold in the Mediterranean, it is nothing but another manifestation of Stalin's practical diplomacy. It has been the traditional policy of Russia since the days of Peter the Great to secure an outlet to the sea.

Since the attendance of Vice-Foreign Commissar Vishinsky at the Mediterranean conference last summer, this policy has been steadily materialized in the Mediterranean. That is to say, the Soviet Union recognized the Degaullist faction, before the United States and Great Britain did, and thus gained a foothold in North Africa. Then changing its attitude toward Turkey, she created a pro-Soviet atmosphere in that country. Then, of late, the Soviet Union demanded one-third of the Italian fleet. All these are nothing but manifestations of the traditional Soviet policy, and now she has gained a strong bridgehead in the Mediterranean.

The United States and Great Britain who intended to make the Mediterranean their own sphere of influence with the surrender of the Badoglio regime have met a serious diplomatic defeat. Particularly for Britain, there is no other way but to silently look on while the Soviet influence expands to the Mediterranean. It is the same for the United States, which can only express regret that the Soviet Union did not act jointly with her or Great Britain. At any rate, the Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime hints that there is a new dissension in the anti-Axis camp, and that the relations between the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in the Mediterranean area are changing.

U.S., BRITAIN RECEIVE PAINFUL BLOW FROM SOVIETS

ASAHI—The Soviet Government has suddenly extended recognition to the Badoglio puppet regime. The regime, itself, has no influence worth mentioning but one cannot help feeling an acute sense of irony when it is considered that this surprise move on the part of the Soviet Union is diametrically opposed to the Anglo-American policy toward that regime.

It happens that after resorting to the vilest intrigue to cause Badoglio to betray his country, the United States and Britain have not recognized the regime formed out of treachery. Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on February 22 even declared that he would consider the "organization of a Government on extensive foundations" only after the anti-Axis forces have entered Rome.

It is also noteworthy that what the Soviet Union has recognized is not the self-styled Free Italian Front, formed by the rather Leftist former Foreign Minister Count Sforza and the philosopher Beneditto Croce, but the conservative Badoglio regime, for the United States and Britain have not recognized the Badoglio regime precisely because the opposition to the regime offered by the Sforza faction has been so fierce.

Such a diplomatic war between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp has been most bitterly fought since the organization of the French Committee for National Liberation in North Africa toward the end of August last year.

The United States and Britain only gave partial recognition to the Committee as a mere colonial administration over French possessions, but the Soviet Union gave it unconditional recognition. In case of the Badoglio regime, however, the Soviet Union recognizing it, has betrayed its antagonism toward the United States and Britain. It would be rash to expect a complete split in the anti-Axis camp during the struggle with Germany, but it is a point worth noting that it is indicated by this question that two Anglo-Americans and the Soviets are bound to become deadly enemies.

The greatest weakness in the anti-Axis camp is the confusion between politics and strategy. It is for this reason that the United States and Britain are at the height of exasperation over the question of the formation of the second front in order not to yield the political advantage to the Soviet Union. Now, on top of it, they have received this painful blow of a Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime in spite of their policy of non-recognition.

THE BRITISH MIND

MAINICHI—Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels the other day wrote in Das Reich: 'What can Britain, who entered the war as the result of a tragic blunder, expect from continuing the war? Even if by a remote contingency she should succeed in overthrowing Germany, Britain is bound to be swept away by the huge wave of Communism. From a realistic point of view, Britain must develop a landing campaign on the European continent before long, but it is a foregone conclusion that she would be utterly crushed in such an attempt." What is the British rejoinder?

Harry Hopkins, former Lend-Lease Administrator and the most trusted of President Roosevelt's lieutenants, writes in a recent issue of the American Magazine on post-war America: "There is a tendency to feel concerned over the state of rivalry between our country and Britain, but in the first place it is profitable to Britain to compromise with the United States and, secondly, the United States Government has no thought of relinquishing its military or non-military bases throughout the world. Moreover, as Britain must be quite exhausted from the burden of war she has no longer the strength to control world trade." Thus, Britain is as if she did not exist in American eyes. What is the British rejoinder?

What is the state of Britain who has been manhandled in this fashion alike by friend and foe?

In the first place, Britain is now suffering equally from the havoc wrought by the new bombs invented by the Germans and from the American soldiers now running wild over the country.

Secondly, Britain has no autonomous policy toward the Continent, except to follow in the footsteps of the Soviet Union. A glaring example of this is that she has had to abandon the Polish and Jugoslav regimes which had long been under her wing, at the instance of the Soviet Union.

Thirdly, she has no choice but to obey the orders of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. Her policy toward Argentina is an example of this phenomenon. Before the war, British investments in Argentina amounted to £450,000,000 out of her total investments in Latin America of £775,000,000. Thus Argentina was the citadel of British plutocracy in South America. But even this she sacrificed to the United States and severed relations with Buenos Aires.

Fourthly, having lost Malai and Burma, Britain is now trembling lest India, the root and trunk of the British Empire, should go their way. Her power in India which is encroached upon from within by the United States is also threatened from the outside by the advance of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army.

Fifthly, she is about to be robbed of her petroleum resources in West Asia. Britain, unlike the United States, has no petroleum resources at home. The oilfields of the West Asia are Britain's life-blood. The United States is about to bleed her white in this too.

Sixthly, extreme unrest prevails at home. Industrially, she is suffering from strike after strike, including a major coal mine walk-out said to be the worst since the general strike of 1926. Politically the formation of a People's Front is troubling her statesmen. Why? British capitalism has come to the end of its resources. The dropping of the national insurance plan and of the measure to increase soldiers' pay by £400,000,000 is a clear indication of that.

In such circumstances, one is really tempted to ask why Britain should take the trouble to carry on at all. The nation that is fighting this sanguinary war at the greatest sacrifice of blood is Britain. With the bulldog doggedness of a dying Briton, the survivors must continue or be engulfed forever.

SOLONS IN U.S. PASS SOLDIER VOTE BILL

Sent by Representatives to White House in Compromised Form—Veto Likely

Special

LISBON, March 15.—A Washington dispatch said that the House of Representatives today passed by a 273 to 111 vote the compromise soldier vote bill which was adopted by the Senate yesterday and sent to the White House where a presidential veto was said likely.

Under the bill the members of the United States armed forces overseas may use a federal ballot for president, vice-president and members of Congress only if their states fail to set up absentee voting machinery, if they swear that they applied for states ballots by September 1 and that they had failed to receive them by October 1. Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, who opposed the bill, described it as a "cumbersome system" which will not allow any soldier to vote.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Manchester, New Hampshire, said that four out of the seven delegates elected from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention next June in Chicago in the first primary elections of 1944 are in favor of Wendell Willkie as 1944 presidential candidate. Two of the delegates said that they were definitely unpledged while another delegate was definitely pledged to Governor Thomas Dewey of New York.

Passed by Senate

Special

LISBON, March 14.—A Washington dispatch said that the Senate voted 47 to 31 to approve the compromise soldier vote bill despite the opposition of the Democratic majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley. Approval by the lower house of the bill was considered certain but a veto by President Roosevelt was expected

The bill provides for state supervision of the voting by soldiers, because of which its opponents charged it to be a cumbersome system which would restrict the number of soldiers who could vote. Its supporters on the other hand claimed that it would facilitate the voting of more servicemen than were eligible under the present law.

Barkley declared that the compromise bill was "bound up with adhesive tape and a procedure under which no one would be allowed to vote anywhere and no one would have his vote counted unless he registered in accordance with the laws of his state and paid poll taxes where they were required."

The soldier vote bill has been bitterly contested between the Democrats and Republicans. Roosevelt has also been greatly interested in what he has described as a simplified federal balloting system because the estimated 5,000,000 service vote might be the deciding factor in the forthcoming presidential election.

Irish Ship Workers Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The situation at the Belfast Shipyard where the workers commenced a walk-out demanding higher wages was further aggravated today as 3,000 men have now joined the strike, it is reported from the city.

Elastic Movement Of Germans Stops Soviet Onslaughts

(Continued From Page 1)

Lake Peipus to the southeast through Plekov and Ostrov up to Novosokolnocki-Nevel. This new defense line has resisted all Soviet break-through attempts. Latest reports from the front revealed that a Soviet attack supported by tanks northwest of Nevel was checked far in front of the German positions and the attackers suffered a loss of 20 tanks.

American Freighter Sunk in Arabian Sea By Nippon Submarine

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—The sinking of an American medium-sized cargo vessel by a Japanese submarine in the Arabian Sea during the latter part of January was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Special

LISBON, March 14.—The United States Navy Department announced today the loss of the 1,520-ton submarine Corvina which was operating in the Pacific, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

WAR AGAINST JAPAN EMPHASIZED IN U.S.

Representative Sumner Asks For Postponement of Invasion of Europe

Special

LISBON, March 14.—Representative Jessie Sumner, Republican of Illinois, speaking in the United States Lower House today, asked for the postponement of the invasion of Western Europe because "the invasion of Europe may mean that our war against Japan will go by default," according to a dispatch from Washington.

Sumner also told the House that it would be folly to delay "crushing Japan" because "we have no treaty obliging either Britain or the Soviet Union to give aid in our war against the Japanese."

Continuing, he pressed for the formation of a single unified command for all the American land, sea and air forces now being used against the Japanese, and declared that General Douglas MacArthur should be the commander-in-chief of the new organization.

Meanwhile, an anti-Axis war report from the Southwestern Pacific tells of "fanatical Japanese attacks" which were carried to within 10 feet of the muzzles of American machine-guns and which drove the doughboys from their positions.

The dispatch said that in one sector the Japanese charged right into the deadly machine-gun fire, adding, "some Japanese broke through the land mine and barbed-wire lines and are now keeping the American front-line troops deep in foxholes."

Japanese attacks are backed by furious mortar and artillery fire, the report concluded.

Luftwaffe Strews Incendiary Bombs On British Capital

(Continued From Page 1)

major air raid "in real earnest," according to reports reaching here from Berlin.

As information from London sources indicates, the aerial bombardment inflicted upon the British capital by the Luftwaffe last night was the most terrific seen since the outbreak of the current war, impressing one with the feeling that a second "Battle of England" had been launched in name as well as in substance. For instance, a United Press dispatch dated today reports:

"The Luftwaffe came in two waves, taking advantage of the pitch darkness just before moonrise. One came by way of the southern coast and the other from the eastern coast, taking London between them. In less than an hour the city was in flames.

"The British air defense system went into action with a barrage of rocket anti-aircraft gunfire and night fighter planes but both damage and casualties must have been severe. Because of strict censorship, the number of dead cannot be revealed. Information reaching here indicates that the raid was the most fierce and on the largest scale so far seen since the commencement of the current aerial bombardment of London."

From this it is thought that the damage wrought by the Luftwaffe was extremely heavy. Last night's bombing of London was the tenth undertaken since the turn of the year, while five raids have already been made in March, which makes it once in every three days. Berlin dispatches point out that the aerial bombardment of London has been intensified with the advent of March and that as weather conditions improve it will be further intensified. While the anti-Axis vehicles of information are expressing consternation that last night's raid was a major blitzkrieg. German military authorities today have spoken of it in the following terms:

"The air raid on London of March 14 was a large operation but it cannot be considered in the light of a really large-scale attack. Having warmed up, the Luftwaffe is prepared shortly to carry out a really large-scale bombing of the British capital."

ASSEMBLY SCORES INDIA DEFENSE ACT

Meant for Protection of British Imperialism, Opposition Members Criticize

Special

SHONAN, March 15.—The Defense of India Act and its rules were criticized today by opposition members at the Central Assembly in New Delhi, according to the New Delhi radio. Winding up debate for the opposition, a member said that his party would fully support the Defense of India Act and its rules if they were really intended for the defense of India.

His contention was that these rules were in fact for the defense of British imperialism against Indian nationalism. He said that it was no use comparing conditions in Britain with those in India because the British Government was responsible to the British Parliament and people while the Government of India was merely an agent of the British Government and not responsible to the people of India or to the Indian legislature.

In the course of his answer defending the Defense of India rules, Sir Reginald Maxwell, home member, claimed that of the total convictions under the rules, numbering over 94,000, some 43,500 were not connected with political offenses at all. He said that they were related to such things as the control of lighting and control of industry. It was revealed at the beginning of this year that the total number of persons undergoing imprisonment for political offenses was about 9,000 and the number of persons under detention about 5,000.

Chungking Hits Yankees' Propaganda as Fantasy

(Continued From Page 1)

disclosed that notwithstanding Chungking authorities' claim that special attention had been paid to foodstuffs, salt, cotton materials, fuel as well as transportation charges from January last, an increase of 50 per cent in postal and railway rates had been effected by Chungking. Chien declared that during the past one year, a threefold increase was seen in the monopoly price of salt while the price of sugar had been raised 800 per cent.

These price measures naturally spurred the already rising tendency of general commodity prices and interest rates on bank loans which were responsible for the efflux of capital from productive to commercial enterprises, the commentator asserted.

Chien recalled that although Chungking had decided on the revaluation of fixed assets and the increase of industrial capital loan at a production conference held in June last year, nothing had yet materialized. The immediate and pressing problem of Chungking, he pointed out, concerns the livelihood of the people. Despite the depressing conditions, government employes and wealthy capitalists were leading a life of luxury without any regard for mounting prices which are rendering life difficult in the area under Chungking control, Chien concluded.

From MARCH 16th

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and

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At the

SANNOMIYA EIGAKAN

Dockyard Walk-Out In Belfast Spreads To Aircraft Plants

Special

LISBON, March 15.—Dockyard workers at Belfast, Ireland, went out on a strike a few days ago, according to a Daily Telegraph report received here. Workers employed at the Ford and Harland aircraft plants have decided to declare a sympathy strike, demanding a minimum wage of three shillings an hour, says a dispatch from London. Meanwhile, another report said that a trade union delegation from London has arrived in Belfast to settle the strike.

ANGLO-U.S. INSULT HURTS AUSTRALIA

British, Yanks Slight Aussie War Efforts

Special

LISBON, March 15.—Australians are complaining that small credit is being given by the British and Americans to Australia's part in the Southwest Pacific campaign, according to a Sydney dispatch.

The report cited, as the worst cases, the book reviews published in the United States which have ignored Australia's activities in the war.

This complaint among the Australians reached a high peak today, the dispatch added, when Francis Forde, Australian War Minister, indignantly answered the statement of the Chicago Tribune that "The Aussies had better get into the Pacific war." Forde declared: "It is gailing to read such things after the Australians had fought for four years and a half in nearly every theater of the war in the world."

Forde stressed that Australia had proportionately as many men under arms than any anti-Axis nation.

U.S. GIRLS TOLD WOMEN IN SOLOMONS ARE UGLY

No Fear of Losing Their Soldier-Sweethearts to Islanders, Says Mrs. Osa Johnson

Special

LISBON, March 15.—American girls, who have been worried over their boy friends in the Solomons owing to the general fickleness of the American soldiers as witnessed by their whirlwind marriages with British and Australian lassies, were given some comfort today by a speech made by Mrs. Osa Johnson, explorer, a Philadelphia dispatch reported.

Mrs. Johnson, who is widely known for her exploration trips in Borneo and other southwestern Pacific jungles with her late husband Martin Johnson, told the girls that their boy friends are not losing their hearts in the Solomon Islands because the women there are "ugly, dirty and smelly" and a far cry from the "Dorothy Lamours" they probably had been imagining.

Suiyuan Hit By Quake

Special

LISBON, March 16.—Western Suiyuan was rocked by an earthquake at 1 a.m. on March 11, according to a Chungking dispatch. No details, however, were given.

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AMERICA CONFUSED BY MOSCOW'S MOVE

London Circles Also Bewildered By Stalin's Diplomatic Recognition of Badoglio

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 15.—Premier Josef Stalin's move to open diplomatic relations with the Badoglio Government is causing considerable confusion in London and Washington, according to reports received here today.

A Svenska Dagbladet dispatch from New York reported that the newest Soviet move has caused great excitement within America's leftist, extreme liberalist and Communist parties which have been urging America to abandon King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

It is reported from London that surprise was felt especially in the British Labor party which has been carrying on a strong campaign against the Badoglio regime and King Emmanuel.

Meanwhile, another Svenska Dagbladet report said that the Anglo-American ideological basis in the Italian question has been smashed by Premier Stalin's latest political move which, also, has further increased confusion among leftist circles in the United States and Britain.

Anglo-American diplomatic observers, it was said, consider the Soviet move as being a political step, or in other words, it means that Premier Stalin is ready to support any regime if, by doing so, the Soviet sphere of influence could be expanded.

The same observers also opined that the Soviet Union aspires to a strong position not only in Eastern Europe, but also in the Balkans as well.

The Washington Post, meanwhile, said that Premier Stalin's latest step in the political field "makes even the layman understand that the solidarity proclaimed at the Teheran Conference has only resulted in misunderstanding in the anti-Axis camp."

ZAMBEZI RIVER OVERFLOWS

Authorities at Mozambique Take Steps to Save Foodstuffs

Special

LISBON, March 13.—Continued rainfall in Mozambique has increased the floodwater of the Zambezi River which is now inundating wide stretches of the country, it is reported.

Portuguese colonial authorities are doing everything to safeguard the population's food supply. The export of certain foodstuffs has been prohibited for the time being and due to the general scarcity of meat the authorities are now taking measures to improve meat distribution.

Italian Scientist Killed

Special

LISBON, March 15.—Professor Gaifami Momma, famous Italian gynecologist, and Chief of the Gynecologio Clinic of the University of Rome, was reported killed in the same raid that claimed the well-known Fascist journalist, Virginio Gayda, it is reported from Rome. His aged mother and his sister-in-law were also killed in the raid.

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Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 15

Strong formations of the Luftwaffe again attacked London last night dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs. Extensive destruction and numerous conflagrations spread throughout the capital.

Two British torpedo boats were sunk in the English Channel in a night fighting by our naval patrol vessels. Another enemy boat was so severely damaged that its sinking is certain, while another was set on fire. One of our vessels received a torpedo hit and sank.

Western Germany was bombed last night by British terror-raiders.

Four enemy vessels totaling 18,000 tons were heavily damaged in Naples by our bomber formations in a night attack. The harbor facilities were vigorously bombed causing big fires and destroying enemy supply dumps in the port.

Nettuno Attacks Repelled

In the Nettuno landing head, the enemy was repulsed and suffered heavy casualties as well as many prisoners taken when the Anglo-Americans supported by tanks and artillery launched several thrusts against our defense.

An enemy transport was severely damaged and several others were compelled to seek shelter when our long-range artillery shelled the shipping movements in Nettuno and Anzio.

Rome was again subjected to a terror attack by American bomber formations causing heavy destruction in several parts of the capital as well as inflicting some casualties.

In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, major Soviet formations made futile attacks aimed at piercing our detaching movements at several points.

Along the Ingul River zone, in the middle Bug River, in the Ukraine, southwest of Pogrebitsche and in the area east of Tarnopol, our troops on the defense are making successful counter-attacks which are still raging. In the fighting at Tarnopol, the Fusilier Battalion commanded by Major Balzer and an armored train led by First Lieutenant Lorscheid were granted citations.

Northwest of Nevel, the weight of the Soviet attacks has lessened for their drives were again frustrated after suffering heavy casualties.

In the fighting during the past few days in the northern sector, the Netherlands SS "General Seyffart" Volunteer Panzer Regiment commanded by SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Lieutenant-Colonel Joerschel particularly distinguished itself.

688,846 Die in Bengal

Domei

LISBON, March 15.—Reports of the Health Bureau of Bengal Province state that 688,846 persons died in the province during 1943 and that the figure far exceeds the average of the past five years, it was disclosed today by the Education Minister of India at the Central Legislative Council of India, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

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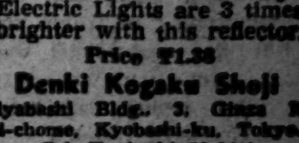

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PERSONNEL SHIFTS ANNOUNCED BY NAVY

Tada Given Post in Aviation Headquarters; Kosaka Heads Education Department

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Takeo Tada as Assistant Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters to succeed Rear-Admiral Kanae Kosaka was announced by the Navy Ministry at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

Rear-Admiral Kosaka was installed as the Chief of the Education Department of the Naval Aviation Headquarters.

A graduate of the Naval Academy, Vice-Admiral Tada successively assumed the posts of captain of the warship, Kirishima, member of the Naval General Staff Office, Commander of the Naval Air Squadron and Chief-of-Staff of a squadron before he was appointed a member of the Naval Aviation Headquarters in March of this year.

Rear-Admiral Kosaka hails from Shiga Prefecture. Also a graduate of the Naval Academy, he was made Commander of the Air Squadron in November of 1936 and was appointed Chief of the Education Department of the Naval Aviation Headquarters in September, 1941.

He was promoted to his present rank in November of 1942 and had been on a front line post until he was named Assistant Director-General of the Naval Aviation Headquarters in November of last year.

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS REQUIRED TO REGISTER

New Ruling Issued by Welfare Ministry for Mobilization Of Experts

As a move to mobilize the science and technique of the Empire for the execution of war and particularly for the increased production of war requirements, the Welfare Ministry announced, Wednesday, the registration of all scientists and technicians of the country, regardless of age or sex, by the end of March.

Those affected by the new system are graduates of engineering, science, agriculture and psychology courses of universities and colleges, or those having equivalent knowledge. All those having the above specified qualifications must register whether they are male or female, married or employed.

Only those who are in active military service, those called to the colors, ship crews, practising physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists are exempt from the new regulations.

In registering, all are requested to mention not only their professional records, special studies, inventions and such, but also to express their wishes as to future studies.

Nippon Units Trap Foe's 17th Division In Tonzan Attacks

(Continued From Page 1)

If the anti-Axis camp were to emerge victorious in the war because Britain would never release her hold on the Empire's treasure house and because America is harboring ambitions in India.

Another factor tending to incite India into greater turmoil is the advance of the Indian National Army. This has greatly precipitated the loss of fighting spirit on the part of the Indian soldiers under the British. Although Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, may shout himself hoarse in goading on his men, the desire of the Indian soldiers to join the Indian National Army has grown deeper.

Chungking has lost all hopes for the recapture of Burma as the result of the defeats suffered in the Chin Hill sector. It is reported that the Chungking expeditionary forces in Yunnan are showing plain dissatisfaction with the British and Americans and are assuming an attitude of lookers-on in the present fighting.

Rites for Naval Heroes Set

Joint funeral services for the late Vice-Admiral Shunji Izaki and other naval officers who had valiantly fought and died in the southern waters are to be observed on Saturday at 9:30 a.m. at the Kure Naval Station.

Japanese Airman Nursed Back to Health By Kanaka After Rescue on New Ireland

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE.—"Never can I forget the kindness of the Kanaka, who rescued me when I made a forced landing on the shore of New Ireland on the way to Rabaul from a certain base. Not only did he rescue me and give me shelter, but he also kindly guided me back to the Japanese base," stated Sergeant Hiroshi Terawaki of the XX Fighter Unit who returned to the XX base on March 6 from New Guinea.

Sergeant Terawaki further related as follows:

"In the New Guinea area, the war situation has assumed serious proportions with the enemy air forces greatly replenished. In the face of enemy maneuvers, the fighting morale of the Japanese airmen is higher than ever. The enemy P-47 and Consolidated bombers are no match for the Japanese fighters.

"One day in the course of an aerial combat, I brought down one North American and one P-28 and on the way back to the base encountered 12 P-38's. Determined to crash myself against the enemy planes if necessary, I dashed into the midst of the formation. Stunned and dismayed by my resolute attempt, the enemy planes took hasty flight. This fact clearly attests to the enemy's lack of fighting spirit.

"I feel that I can never repay the kindness of the Kanaka who rescued me when I made a forced landing on the New Ireland shore. I must have lain there unconscious for sometime. When I suddenly came to myself I felt a terrible pain in my eyes, and both my legs were numb. I summed up all my courage and climbed out of the plane. Just then I sighted a Kanaka carrying the Rising Sun flag. He was the Kanaka chieftain.

"He kindly took me to his house and sheltered me till I recovered my strength. Gathering information from the chieftain, I was able to tell the location of the Kanaka village. After a week's stay, I managed to get back on my feet. As soon as I could walk again, the chieftain kindly offered his help and took me southward in his canoe. After a two days' journey we arrived at a certain place. There, we left the canoe and for one whole day the Kanaka carried me on his back through a dense jungle. Then we had to paddle southward for another two days before we finally reached the Japanese position."

MALAI IS BECOMING SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

All Technical Skill Mobilized To Raise Output, Says Chief Civil Administrator

Kazuo Oguri, Chief Civil Administrator in Army service in the Malai Area, declared that Malai is rapidly becoming self-sufficient in foodstuff when interviewed on his arrival in Fukuoka from Shonan on the afternoon of March 15. The gist of Mr. Oguri's statements follow:

"Malai had previously depended for two-thirds of her staple food upon Thailand and Burma, but since the coming of the Japanese Forces all efforts have been exerted toward the attainment of a food self-sufficiency structure. With this end in view, rubber plantations have been transformed into rice fields and jungles cleared to enlarge the area of land for cultivation.

"Also drainage facilities have been constructed, farming methods improved and all other technical skill mobilized to assure the increase of agricultural production. Besides the highly satisfactory results shown from the adoption of the various foregoing measures, emphasis is also placed on the increased production of substitute foodstuffs.

"Furthermore considerable activity is being shown in the various light industries, such as cotton, hemp and other natural fiber producing plants."

FOUR BURMESE ROUT 40 ENEMY SOLDIERS

One U.S. Officer, 8 Chungking Troops Killed; Others Dispersed in Surprise-Raid

By S. FUJII
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON NORTHERN BURMA-INDIA BORDER, March 14.—Four Burmese privates daringly attacked a camp of 40 Chungking troops under American officers and successfully killed one officer and eight Chungking soldiers, chasing the rest away.

A vanguard of about 150 men of the newly organized 38th Division of the Chungking forces in India, penetrated the western Taro district after crossing the frontier from Assam Province in an attempt to recover Northern Burma.

Twenty Burmese soldiers who happened to be camping in the neighborhood acting as guides to the Imperial Japanese Forces, saw an enemy plane dropping foodstuffs. Native inhabitants informed the Japanese Forces that the enemy vanguards were attempting to attack the Japanese in a pincer movement and that 40 Chungking troops, under American officers, were camping at Naga village.

The situation called for prompt action but unfortunately the commander of the Burmese soldiers was away, having left to get in touch with the rear lines. Furthermore, out of the 20 soldiers, 16 were down either with malaria or dysentery. In addition it would take many days to contact the main body of troops. In view of these unfavorable conditions, the four Burmese soldiers who were fit for action decided to attack the enemy camp of over 40 soldiers by themselves.

With a few Naga villagers as guides, the four set out for the enemy camp armed with two Thompson light machine-guns and two rifles. After several hours of travel through the jungle, they came upon the camp which the enemy had filched from the Naga villagers. The Chungking troops were drinking before a fire inside three log huts with sentinels posted outside.

The four Burmese soldiers silently approached the huts and, upon a prearranged signal, suddenly discharged their machine-guns and rifles. Thinking that a large body of Japanese troops had appeared on the scene, pandemonium reigned within the enemy camp during which they inadvertently set fire to the huts. Many started running away wildly but were fired upon by the Burmese soldiers.

When the fight was over, the charred remains of an American officer and eight Chungking soldiers were found beneath the ruins. The four brave Burmese soldiers came out of the encounter without a scratch.

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HARDSHIPS BRAVED IN CHIN AREA TOLD

Japanese Soldiers Overcoming All Unimaginable Hardships And Privations

By N. MATSUDA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED PLACE ON THE CENTRAL INDIA-BURMA FRONT.—All unimaginable hardships and privations are courageously being overcome by the Japanese soldiers stationed in this sector, guarding the Chin Hills area against any attempts the enemy make.

The chill, because of the high elevation of the war sector, shortage of foodstuffs, which must be carried by the native inhabitants from the foot of the mountain to the top along a steep slope of 20 degrees, and the scarcity of water are some of the difficulties which our men must fight in addition, of course, to the enemy.

Because the Chin Hills area is 8,000 feet above sea level, it is very chilly. The Japanese soldiers are, therefore, using blankets, woolen shirts and winter uniforms which the enemy left behind on the battlefield.

The shortage of foodstuffs is presenting another serious problem. The supplies sent from the rear by motor-trucks are being carried by the native inhabitants from the foot of the mountain to the peak because the hill-side forms a steep slope of 20 degrees, making it impossible to transport the cargoes by trucks. The transportation of these supplies, however, must be done at night, because enemy planes always carry out machine-gun raids during the day even against the native farmers tilling the land and cows grazing in the meadows.

The food-supply consists mainly of rice and other foodstuffs which have to be collected by the soldiers themselves. As this is an uninhabited area, the only things which the soldiers can get are wild grass and potatoes. Water, too, is so scarce that the soldiers are compelled to get along with only one canteen of water each for day. Washing is a luxury and bathing is something never to be dreamt of.

All these privations and hardships notwithstanding, a high fighting morale is being maintained by the soldiers. They are very anxious to know how the folks back home are getting along, how the situation on the Pacific theater of war stands, whether the munitions production is going on well, and how the harvests in the homeland have turned out. As your reporter told them of the general war situation, the conditions on the home front and other tidings from Japan, the soldiers were relieved of their anxieties. Indeed, great is the influence the home front exerts upon the morale of the soldiers on the fighting front.

360,000 Chins Live There

By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Army Press Corps

BURMESE FRONT.—The Chin Hills where the Anglo-Indian troops have recently suffered a terrific blow at the hands of the Japanese Forces, are situated in the depth of the Arakan Mountains and are inhabited by about 360,000 Chins, a most primitive aboriginal tribe, short of stature and ferocious in appearance.

Chin means uncivilized in the Burmese language. The Chin Hills are located in a mysterious land entirely cut off from the outside world and untouched by modern civilization. They form a natural fortress surrounded on all sides by precipitous mountains in the central part of the Indo-Burmese border. The peaks rise to some 4,000 to 5,000 feet high with deep ravines in between covered with dense jungle growth.

After the decisive defeat of the Anglo-Indian forces in Burma, the border has been heavily fortified. Due to the recent brilliant action of the Japanese Forces in the Chin Hills and the Manipur Valley, the interest of the whole world is being focussed on the area.

In the Chin Hills the temperature rises as high as 130 to 140 degrees in the daytime and goes below zero at night. On account of the unfavorable climate, malaria, cholera, pest, typhoid fever, smallpox and other epidemics of virulent nature are common.

The Chins mostly live along the Manipur River and the population of 360,000 includes some 60 to 70 different tribes. In nature they are fierce and warlike and the tribes live entirely separate in small hamlets comprised of some 20 to 30 families, shunning all contact with other tribes. Consequently each village has its own particular dialect unintelligible to the others.

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East Asia Round-Up

Reconstruction Works Pushed

Special

NANKING, March 16.—The National Government of China, since January of this year, has spent 130,000,000 yuan for reclamation works in eastern Taihu, about 150,000,000 yuan for repairing the Great Canal and 120,000,000 yuan to cover agrarian loans, declared Chen Chih-shih, Vice-Finance Minister.

Consumption Tax Collected

Special

NANKING, March 16.—The special consumption tax enforced by the Government in 15 leading cities in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces beginning January 15 has been successfully collected and will be transferred to the central treasury as wartime financial resources.

Takebe Heads Project

Special

HSINKING, March 16.—Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of Manchoukuo, has been appointed by the Government to take charge of the huge farm development project along the Second Sungari and Liao rivers.

Philippine Budget Decided

Special

MANILA, March 16.—Having completed the reorganization of the Government in accordance with the three point policy of economy, simplicity and efficiency, President Jose P. Laurel issued an executive order appropriating 58,238,884 pesos for the operation of the Republic up to December 31 of this year.

Organizing Tagalog Classes

Special

MANILA, March 16.—The Education Ministry will shortly organize special Tagalog classes for Government officials, superintendents of public schools and teachers in the provinces.

Unified Price Enforced

Special

SOMEWHERE IN SUMATRA, March 16.—A unified price policy throughout the island, particularly for materials required in construction works and daily necessities will be enforced by the Japanese Military Administration in Sumatra.

Youth Office Proposed

Domei

MANILA, March 16.—The creation of a Youth Administration Office, which will be charged with the task of directing Filipino youths along the lines calculated to make them more serviceable to their country, was proposed by Miss Josefina Phodace, Chief of the Women's Auxiliary Service of the Kalibapi, in a radio speech made on March 14.

Government Employes Decreased

Special

MANILA, March 16.—Out of 31,565 Government employes in Manila, only 13,000 have been retained with the remaining 18,546 sent home to provinces to aid in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

Developing Iron Ore

Special

KALGAN, March 16.—The production of rich iron ores will be increased in the Lungyen mines in southeastern Kalgan through the financial and technical cooperation of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, Tatsunosuke Takasaki, president, declared today following an inspection of the Lungyen district.

Discussing Public Welfare

Special

TAIPING, March 16.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Malai and other leaders including the provincial governors are holding a three-day conference starting today to discuss increased foodstuff production, bettering living conditions, improvements in the transportation facilities, maintenance of public welfare and problems concerning overseas Chinese. They will also adopt measures to render proper guidance to Japanese residents as well as permeating the policy of the Military Administration among the people.

New Members Named

Special

MANILA, March 16.—Francisco Benitez, Professor of Economics, Toribio Teodoro, industrialist, and Valeriano Fugoso, lawyer, were named by President Jose P. Laurel as members of the Manila Municipal Board.

State Farms Established

Special

MANILA, March 16.—Four State farms have been established by the Bureau of Plant Industry, declared its director, Hilarion Silayan, as a means to intensify the food production campaign here.

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SEAMEN INSTITUTE IN CELEBES POPULAR

Many Qualified Sailors Already Manning Locally-Built Wooden Ships

Special

MACASSAR, March 14.—The Seamen's Training Institute is enjoying increasing popularity among the Japanese seamen and native inhabitants since its establishment here last March with its graduates in great demand by steamship companies.

The Institute can neither accommodate the growing number of applicants from Celebes, Southern Borneo, Java, Palau and other places in the South Seas, nor can it supply more than 65 per cent of the requirements for graduates by the shipping companies.

The Institute has already graduated two classes of native seamen and, since the creation last November of an advanced class for native officers, the number of students in this category has greatly increased. The number of regular seamen being trained on a four-months' course increased as well.

The graduates today are manning wooden ships constructed on a large scale in various localities, thereby contributing considerably to the successful prosecution of the current war as well as rehabilitation of the Southern Regions.

The third batch of native and Japanese seamen receiving advanced training will complete the prescribed courses in the near future. Additional students will be accepted on April 1 when the second group of advanced students, the fourth batch of regular students and short term students will be admitted.

Prior to the closing date, applications for admission were received in far larger numbers than required. Beginning April, the system of training in the regular course will be revised with students segregated into those considered able to take the advanced course and those who are better fitted to concentrate their training to actual study of the sea. During the short term of four months the entire class will train alternately on land and sea over a period of one month each.

At present, the Institute owns two training ships of 150 tons each in addition to a divers' boat. In the near future, three wooden vessels under construction here will also be attached to the Institute.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1944

Irish and Swiss Neutrality

Moral indignation, artifically whipped up through press, pulpit and radio, has ever been one of Britain's most favored and aggressively wielded propaganda weapons against an actual or potential rival, whether there were any grounds for the charges levelled by her astute publicity agents or not.

No propaganda on Japan or Germany's part is, however, necessary to swell the genuine moral indignation spontaneously voiced by all still free peoples throughout the world at the endless flagrant, overt violations of neutrals' rights by Britain and America. The ungarnished facts alone suffice to swell the rising tide of wrath against the two Anglo-Saxon powers, as violation by them of the rights of others succeeds violation. Neutral countries far from the seat of battle—Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Greenland, Iceland and others—have been forcibly occupied by Britain and America, their resources ransacked by the invaders, their rights downtrodden. Violation of neutral skies over Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal by Britain and America is of almost daily occurrence. Ruthless bombing of the neutral territory of the Vatican is repeated day and night. Economic blockade of Spain, Turkey and any Latin American state not prompt to surrender its territories as bases of Anglo-American aggression, or place its war potential at Anglo-American disposition, is the order of the day. It has, however, remained for the attempted joint Anglo-American coercion of Ireland to point the strongest contrast between fair-speaking Britain's withering disregard of neutrals' rights, and the chivalrous respect accorded them by Germany.

Just as Ireland is a small resolutely neutral state in close geographical proximity to Britain, so Switzerland is a small neutral nestling in the bosom of Greater Germany. Each of these countries, with its population of only slightly more than 4,000,000, lies militarily and economically at the mercies of its powerful neighbor. How different are those mercies, events of the present war prove more effectively than any propaganda, no matter how skilfully devised. Whereas no violation of the neutrality of either her own or Britain's little neutral neighbor by Germany has been recorded, Britain and America's deliberate violations of the neutrality of both are a by-word. British and American airmen daily violate the neutral skies over Switzerland, where those brought down, far from expressing contrition for the criminal acts that determined their internment there, do nothing but complain of the all too lenient conditions of captivity. In Ireland, British and American armies of occupation swagger in the severed northern counties, draining the country's slender resources, terrorizing the inhabitants, and molesting the women and girls. The presence of these unwanted armies, there over Ireland's indignant but unavailing protests, is now made an excuse for a demand that the Free State of Eire sever relations with Japan and Germany, with neither of which countries has Ireland the remotest quarrel. Economic siege of the Emerald Isle is Britain and America's brutal answer to Ireland's natural rejection of the insolent demand.

Yet in neutral Switzerland, British and American diplomatic agents carry out their functions unmolested, right under Germany's wing. It would be highly interesting to see the Anglo-American propaganda reaction were Switzerland to hand these honorable gentlemen their passports and sever relations with their countries, even voluntarily. It would be doubly interesting to hear the ether-splitting clamor Britain and America would raise were Germany to demand severance of Swiss relations with the Anglo-American powers, and establish an economic boycott of Switzerland if she failed to comply, on the grounds that German troops in France were imperilled by her refusal. Fortunately for Switzerland, however, Germany does not share Britain and America's brutal propensities towards defenseless neutrals.

As for Ireland, the four million people of that sorely tried island may be militarily and economically defensless against Britain, but past centuries of British oppression and invasion failed to daunt them or quench their love of freedom. It is, therefore, improbable that the Free State of Eire will easily surrender its hard-won liberities today. Ireland, with the staunch moral support of the many Irish in the United States, and of all Catholics and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world, will doubtless continue valiantly to defend its rights in face of this latest aggressive joint British and American threat.

The Rubber Outlook

Despite the fact that the United States and Britain have been doing their utmost to minimize the blow of losing their East Asiatic rubber-producing centers by continually painting a rosy picture of their synthetic rubber industry, the output of the latter, in both quality and quantity, is clearly not enough to supply their needs. Such was the official admission made by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington when it recently issued a statement that "synthetic rubber has not dispensed with the need for natural rubber" and that "our small supplies of natural rubber are steadily being depleted."

How serious is the rubber situation in the United States and Britain may be seen from the statement that the authorities of both nations are doing their best to increase the proportions of synthetic rubber in tires and eleven other products "in which some natural rubber is still being employed" but that "nonetheless, the amount of rubber which must be released, if essential needs are to be met, will dangerously deplete the natural rubber reserve and leave the stock position of the United Nations at the end of the year at below the minimum hitherto regarded as necessary."

Besides pointing out that the whole rubber picture is far from the rosy one which the American and British war leaders used to paint, the statement of the Combined Raw Materials Board brings out several significant points. One of them is that the synthetic rubber industry has failed to come up to the level dreamed of its future by the war leaders of the United States and Britain. Another point is that synthetic rubber apparently is not a complete, satisfactory substitute for natural rubber. And a third is that the program of developing the production of natural rubber in new regions under American and British control, undertaken with so much publicity, is not making any headway.

With the synthetic rubber dream being shattered and with the natural rubber bubble being pricked, the outlook of the anti-Axis rubber situation is indeed dark. True indeed must be the prediction of the Combined Raw Materials Board that "the situation in 1945 will be further aggravated unless more natural rubber than is in sight is forthcoming."

A Year Ago Today

March 17, 1943

Attesting to the panicky state of the American people's mind the Federal Bureau of Investigation is daily receiving reports of the landing of Axis parachutists on American soil. Inquiry into these reports revealed that the peoples sending in these false alarms had mistaken birds and kites flown by children for enemy invaders.

* * *

After having visited Chungking the members of the British Parliament reported that Chiang Kai-shek's forces have so far suffered a tremendous loss of at least 5,000,000 troops. They also reported the paltry state of Chungking's air force which consisted, at the time of their visit, of 12 medium-sized bombers, eighty fighters and two reconnaissance planes.

* * *

To avoid the furious attack of the Japanese Forces in the Arakan mountains on the Indo-Burmese border the British forces have been forced to withdraw from that sector, the British-Indian army high command announced today.

* * *

Japanese will henceforth be the principal language used in all notifications, notices, licences, receipts, etc., it was revealed by the Shanghai Municipal Council. Preparations to teach the Japanese language to approximately 7,000 Chinese and foreign employees of the Council have already been completed. Whenever necessary the use of Chinese and English languages will be permitted.

* * *

Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey has been appointed Commander of the British Fleet in the Indian Ocean. The Vice-Admiral was captain of the ill-fated battleship Repulse when it was sunk by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Battle off Malai soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Formerly he was chief of the Intelligence Department of the British Navy since 1939.

* * *

Premier Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa addressing the Parliament warned the people against inciting anti-Soviet sentiment. General Smuts declared that nothing is more dangerous than to oppose the Soviets or to make the people believe that the Soviet is an "enemy" just when they are shouldering a heavy burden of the war.

Turkey's Diplomatic Crisis

Adherence to Neutrality Considered by Turks Only Road for Preservation of Nation

By KOZO MURAYAMA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

With the increasing intensification of the current war, the pressure of the Anglo-American nations on neutral powers has become more decisive than ever, as part of the enemy's tactics of blockade against their opponents. In Europe, their efforts, political as well as economic, have been concentrated on imposing pressure on neutral nations, in their wish to bring Germany to her knees with the aid of these nations. This is especially the case with Turkey whom they wish to influence in their own favor, thereby to place Germany in a position of isolation.

It appears that activities of the Anglo-Americans in Turkey in recent months have been conducted in cooperation with the Soviet Union. This new diplomatic tactics has evidently placed Turkey in a tight corner, inasmuch as she had been skillfully manipulating the relations among these three nations in maintaining its policy of strict neutrality, with a view to establishing an equilibrium among them. She must now base her policy on a new foundation.

At the Moscow Conference the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union came to an agreement on the policy of bringing pressure upon Turkey as one of their basic diplomatic maneuvers against Germany. The meeting lasted from October 19 to 30 of last year and discussed various problems for the prosecuting of the war against Germany, as well as some abstract post-war problems. In the meantime, Chungking was invited to participate, and a declaration of the four powers was issued. The Moscow Conference was a sort of a rally for the displaying of diplomatic offensives. It was clear that the most important problem of the conference was how to bring Germany to submission. It was also clear that much time was spent in discussing concrete measures for bringing pressure on Turkey to suit their own purposes, and it was in accordance with this that the Cairo Conference was held later. Both Secretary of State Hull and Foreign Secretary Eden met Turkish Foreign Minister Numen Menemencioglu at Cairo and a conference was held among the three nations for several days beginning from November 5.

Opposition Shown

An attitude of opposition against the neutral policy of Turkey was shown by "The War and Working Class," official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, at the time of the Moscow Conference. The journal expressed its opinion that Turkey's neutrality had proved advantageous to the anti-Axis nations when the war situation was unfavorable to them, but that in the existing military situation it only gave advantage to Germany. Thus following the Moscow Conference, Turkey seemed to find herself in a fix because of the growing pressure of the anti-Axis nations, and its diplomats and statesmen had to exert their utmost efforts in order to cope with their difficult national position in European politics. The People's Party convened its national convention in order to discuss the matter, while the Turkish Cabinet held almost daily meetings to deal with its diplomatic policies. At this time, suddenly several leading dailies of Turkey began to make an assertion which was highly indicative of the delicate turn of its internal condition and was important enough to rouse intense attention of other nations. The "Tanin," one of the important newspapers in Turkey argued to the following effect:

"Fundamentally speaking, the diplomatic policy of Turkey may be summarised as follows: first, she cannot remain neutral in a war between Britain and Germany. Secondly, she is resolved to observe the provisions of the British-Turkish Treaty. If the Turkish diplomatic policy is to start from these two standpoints, there will inevitably arise the question as to when the stipulations of this treaty should be put into effect. An answer to this question will be decided by the decision of the Turkish war cabinet."

Pro-British Items

Naturally, one received the impression from the above quotation that Turkey would sooner or later join Britain in the present war against Germany. The "Vikkit," another influential daily argued in a similar vein:

"Turkey has stayed out of the war for the past four years not because she desired to maintain her policy of neutrality but because she realizes that the state of non-belligerency best represents the spirit of the British-Turkish Treaty. Turkey does not see any necessity of joining the war at present because she is faithful to the same treaty. At any rate, there persist always circumstances that may compel this nation to participate in the war. The Turkish people should never forget this fact, especially at the present critical moment."

It may be said that these two newspapers represent the pro-British faction in Turkey but are opposed by the majority of newspapers in that country which are irrevocably opposed to participation in the war.

Shortly after the publication of the pro-British views by these two journals, the second pressure of the Anglo-American nations was brought to bear upon Turkey. After the Cairo and Teheran conferences, President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill summoned President Ismet Inonu of Turkey to Cairo where the three met in conference for three days in the first part of December. That Turkey was in the conference hard pressed so that she might accept the demand of the Anglo-American to participate in the war may be inferred from an interview which was given by Turkish Foreign Minister Menemencioglu to the correspondents of neutral countries after the conference. In effect he said: "All problems of importance were discussed at the conference without reserve and an examination of all possible phases of the war was made by the participants." Revealing that the Soviet delegation also attended the conference, he declared that the Treaty of Alliance between Britain and Turkey as well as the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States and the Soviet Union were greatly strengthened by the conference.

Turkey Must Decide

But after all, it is Turkey who holds the key to the solution of the problem of her neutrality. However persistently she may be pressed by the anti-Axis powers to abandon her policy of neutrality, it is apparent that she can not decide on her final attitude hastily. This may be inferred from the statement made by the Turkish Foreign Minister in a press interview with the correspondents of Germany, Rumania, Hungary and other members of the Axis camp. After stressing that there will be no alteration in the relations between Turkey and the Axis nations, the Foreign Minister declared that the problem of consolidating the alliance between Turkey and Britain and that of Turkish diplomatic moves as a whole must be considered under separate principles. He thus clarified the intention of his government concerning the alliance with Britain as merely a part of her diplomatic policy. He also expressed a similar policy as regards Turkey's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

We can intuitively perceive Turkey's existing predicament. "To decide her diplomatic policy toward the anti-Axis nations as part of her whole diplomatic policy" is a vague rhetorical expression. It seems that actually, the announced consolidation of her diplomatic relations with the anti-Axis nations might determine her future diplomatic course. But its bearing with the policy of non-alteration of her relations with the Axis nations puzzles observers.

How is Turkey to overcome her present predicament? There is no doubt that the real intention of the leaders in that country is to adhere to the present policy of neutrality. All her thoughtful statesmen regard it of such paramount importance that it is almost held as synonymous with independence. For Turkey, neutrality is not a mere diplomatic expediency: it is her fundamental principle. It is the pillar that supports the Turkish independence and self-defense. Since the commencement of the present World War, Turkey has been exerting amazing endeavors in order to remain out of it.

Agreements Concluded

Her efforts along this line were commenced as soon as the present war in Europe came to appear inevitable in the spring of 1939. In May of the same year, she concluded a treaty of alliance with Britain and another with France in June. The war having begun in September, the Soviet Union began to show its desire to secure control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus straits. Turkey lost no time in concluding a triple alliance with Britain and France on October 19 in its preparation against a possible Soviet advance. Against the ceaseless attempts of the belligerents to gain influence on Turkey, she consolidated her friendly relations with each of them in order to prevent their attempts.

The following string of treaties and diplomatic instruments concluded by Turkey after the outbreak of the present war is a true testimonial to the great diplomatic efforts rendered by her statesmen: The joint declaration of amity between Turkey and the Soviet Union in March, 1941; the Turkish-Hungarian treaty of commerce in the same month; the Turkish-German treaty of amity in June; the joint declaration of Turkey, the Soviet Union and Britain in August; the British-Turkish treaty of commerce in September; the Turkish-Rumanian treaty, and the German-Turkish treaty of commerce in October; the American-Turkish agreement on the Lend-Lease arrangement in December; the Turkish-Bulgarian treaty of commerce in March, 1942; the extension of the Italian-Turkish treaty of commerce in May; the German-Turkish agreement on military loan in June; the Turkish-Argentine agreement on wheat purchase in September; the American-Turkish agreement on cereals in October; the Italian treaty of commerce in December; the Turkish-Rumanian butter agreement, and the Turkish-Hungarian agreement on commercial liquidation in the first part of 1943.

It is apparent that all these enabled Turkey not only to maintain her neutral policy but also to enjoy an economic prosperity to an extensive degree. In fact, her defense position was greatly consolidated by these diplomatic measures.

Skilful Diplomacy

Nor can it be said that Turkey began such a sagacious policy of befriending all nations at the outbreak of the present war, for it goes back to the hectic days following the conclusion of the First World War when she lay prostrate from the exhaustive conflict. Turkey managed to rise from the ruins of the first European War by keeping her old friends and making new ones in order to promote her national interests. Immediately after armistice, she made approaches to the Soviet Union for fear of encroachment by Britain and France, although she feared the menace of Communism, and attained this object. By utilizing the enmity between Britain and France and the strained relations between Italy and France in the Mediterranean Sea, Turkey tried to cement her friendship with all of these nations. When Britain and Italy were at odds due to the Ethiopian War, she forgot her old grudges against Britain and concluded a treaty of alliance with her. The chief characteristic of Turkish diplomacy is that she never comes to opposition with any nation by befriending another. The success of Turkey in elevating her international position after 1918 is considered one of the outstanding diplomatic achievements in the history of nations.

One particular statesman is largely responsible for this notable accomplishment — President Ismet Inonu, who is now shouldering the destiny of Turkey. He is the best and most fitting pilot of the Turkish Ship of State and one of the greatest living personages of the world today. For sixteen long years from 1922 to 1938 he was either Foreign Minister or Prime Minister of Turkey and has since been occupying the present position of President. Before 1922, as an army officer, he has an envious war record no less dazzling than his political accomplishments.

Turkey offers an example of a nation which suddenly became great by military force and equally suddenly declined because of military force. And no one takes this fact to heart more assiduously than President Inonu himself. This is why he is known as a statesman who believes in the greater effectiveness of patience to bombs, and his policy of patience has met with great success.

His country now stands in an unparalleled difficulty under the joint pressure of the anti-Axis nations. At no time has Turkey been driven to such a tight corner since the time of the Versailles Peace Treaty. President Inonu is called upon to display his skilful statesmanship at this momentous crisis.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By Mahatma Gandhi

They alone are the Wise,
They alone reach immortal
Bliss,
Who feel, and know,
Indwelling their spirits,
That God
Who behind and within the
changing
Is Truth unchanging,
Who of all that lives
Is the Life,
Who fulfils in himself the prayers
of many,
But for ever is One.

* * *

To him who cometh in reverent
awe,
With spirit calmed and unhasting,
With mind brought duly under
control,
To him the wise teacher give true
knowledge——
The knowledge by which he may
know that Unchanging Being,
Who is Living Truth.

* * *

Deeds done in the knowledge of
God,
With trust and love toward him,
In a spirit dependent on him,
These become
A Strength unfailing.

China, Know Thyself

Kowtowing to Occidental Culture Boltly Hit by Author In Candid Survey of Chungking's Dilemma

By LIN YU-TANG
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

Editor's Note: Lin Yu-tang, prominent Chinese writer, who after his return to Chungking last October from his tour of the United States, has been lecturing on the latest conditions in America, caused a considerable sensation by his views among the government officials who have been blindly following the dictates of the Anglo-American nations. The following is a translation of his lecture at the Central University in Chungking, entitled "Eastern and Occidental Cultures and Psychological Construction," later printed in a Chinese daily. It serves as a strong warning against the over-respect on the part of Chungking's officialdom for things Anglo-Saxon and appeals to the Chinese to return to themselves. It is noteworthy that such an appeal for Chinese national and racial consciousness should be made by a Chinese writer who has been travelling extensively in the United States.

The topic I shall speak upon at this gathering is entitled "Eastern and Occidental Cultures and Psychological Construction." I purposely selected it because I realize that our brethren do not yet possess self-confidence. There can be no mental construction without self-confidence. It is also evident that no material construction is possible without a mental construction. (Mental construction is advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his writings on Three People's Doctrines together with other two forms of construction, namely, material and social construction.)

A big nation is often exposed to various complicated circumstances, including some adverse factors which are bound to shake the self-conviction of its people. Not only Chungking, but other countries as well, are facing the same social phenomenon. In foreign countries, too, there are such undesirable phases as the black market, violations of law, abusive use of some governmental powers and sinecure government posts without any work to be done. For instance, the number of federal officials in the United States is estimated at the vast figure of three million. Some are incapable of administrative functions and are utterly irresponsible. Some diplomats do not know what are their proper policies.

While undesirable things should be rectified and severely dealt with, self-confidence of the people is highly important. Others can be justly negative, but opposition to our national enemy and the work of establishing a nation should never be so. Confucius said: "There are three ways to national establishment: sufficient food, sufficient army and sufficient self confidence," and, again: "From olden times death is inevitable for men, and a people without faith can never live."

The Mental and Material

By faith is meant mental construction. Even if we have enough food and a sufficient number of soldiers we must have faith in order to lead a national existence. Food and army constitute material construction. Confucius attached equal weight to things both mental and material. He was a psychologist rather than a materialist. In order to have self-confidence, the Chinese people should have the right idea regarding both Chinese and Western culture. One cannot have a right knowledge of either in a day; it will take a long and laborious study. The real meaning of culture can be grasped only by persons of profound learning having classical knowledge of nations and an insight into various affairs of human existence. But learning is a very difficult task, indeed.

At present the ideas of China are in a state of confusion. But no better are the conditions in Western countries. None of them even recognize their own culture. Without such knowledge, no people can have confidence.

The leftist writers in China declare that the stories given in historical novels in Chinese classics are injurious to the life of the nation. But they cannot explain the fact that those Chinese masses in the interior regions who have only read such novels and never come into contact with Western affairs in the international settlements in Shanghai have proved the main pillars of resistance since the outbreak of the China Incident. If the ideas of loyalty and patriotism contained in the Chinese classical books are injurious to national welfare, how can it be explained that the Chinese have a history of four thousand years.

There have appeared in China in recent years the ideas of reverting to the olden times. To revere Western nations blindly would be bad enough. But to urge simply the reverting to the old is equally bad. In this connection, the learning of Confucian classics should become a necessity. One can speak of the culture of China only after having grasped the central ideas of Confucian scholars. The real critical attitude can be demonstrated by making a comparative study of both Confucianism and Western learning, scrutinizing their respective merits and demerits and by weighing the one against the other.

The Modern Outlook

The profound truth contained in "Great Learning," one of the Confusian classics, namely, the order of the advent of universal or general peace—first from the moral discipline of individual selves, to the adjustment of the family, and the proper administration of State affairs culminating in the advent of general peace—will be understood by eight or nine persons out of ten who have read it. But how many, I wonder, among the Chinese people have any definite conception of the principle of the Mean expounded in one of the classics and is capable of explaining it from a scientific standpoint? The study of other classical scholars such as Chuangtse and Liehtze from the modern approach will be highly beneficial in stimulating mental activity, for one will be able more readily to appreciate the profound principles of their philosophy. Such a scholarly attitude should be appreciated by those who are in charge of the nation's education. We should take care that we should use books instead of books using us. We should try to utilize old and present-day cultures and those of our country as well as of foreign nations for our general cultural development.

I have so far dwelt on the proper attitude of study. But I must now take up the problem of our social intercourse with foreign people. I am convinced that pride of a big nation is necessary in our associations with foreign people. Ideas entertained by our people have unnecessarily become complex and fragmentary, nor do they have self-confidence in their convictions. But they should have a deep reliance in the superiority of their own culture so that they may be able to show a self-possession befitting a great nation. Mencius said: "When a person despises himself, others will despise him." The slavish mentality of the Chinese compradors is bound to bring about the downfall of China. They are virtual servants to Western people, trembling before their whims and fancies. The unequal treaties have been abolished, but the unequal mentality of the Chinese still remains intact. Nor has the old contempt of the Western people for the Chinese been improved to any extent at all.

Esteem Self-Respect

Western people hold in esteem their self-respect. They believe a person must possess self-reliance. Excessive diffidence and self-effacement will invite contempt of others. Such an example has been seen recently in many affairs in our intercourse with Western people. I once wrote: "Oriental morality attempts to secure gains after making concessions, but Occidental morality attempts to secure them by contests." Bowing in reverence to others is a courteous thing. But you should never do it before Western people.

Should a person pat you on the back when you make a respectful bow, what will be your feeling? Over-respect is as bad as haughtiness. Such is not the proper attitude of a great people. Haughtiness is just as bad as self-contempt. Both are unbecoming of a great nation. What is of utmost importance in associating with Western people is to possess self-respect and not to be disrespectful to them for no purpose. Neither over-reverence nor arrogance is desirable. Unless we undo the quasi-colonial mentality of the 19th century and stop over-respecting the Western people, China's negotiations with them will never succeed.

In my lecture today, I did not touch on the essence of the civilizations of the East and West, but made an outline of its problems. I wish to say two things regarding our intercourse with Western people: a person will receive equal treatment from others only when he regards himself equal to others; we must secure the position of equality for our nation by sheer effort on our part because Western nations will never bring it to us on a platter.